

# **TDA7345**

# DIGITALLY CONTROLLED AUDIO PROCESSOR WITH SURROUND SOUND MATRIX

**PRODUCT PREVIEW** 

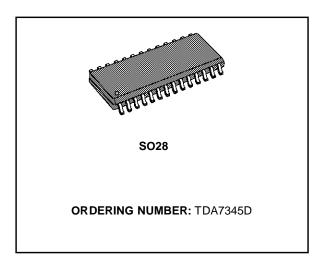
- 1 STEREO INPUT
- VOLUME CONTROL IN 1.25dB STEP
- TREBLE AND BASS CONTROL
- THREE SURROUND MODES ARE AVAIL-ABLE:
  - MOVIE, MUSIC AND SIMULATED
- FOUR SPEAKER ATTENUATORS:
  - 4 INDEPENDENT SPEAKERS CONTROL IN 1.25dB STEPS FOR BALANCE FACILITY
  - INDEPENDENT MUTE FUNCTION
- ALL FUNCTIONS PROGRAMMABLE VIA SE-RIAL BUS



The TDA7345 is a volume tone (bass and treble) balance (Left/Right) processor for quality audio applications in car radio and Hi-Fi systems.

It reproduces surround sound by using phase shifters and a signal matrix. Control of all the functions is accomplished by serial bus.

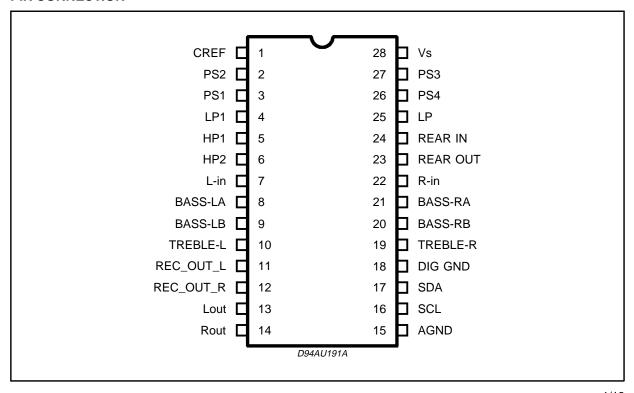
The AC signal setting is obtained by resistor net-



works and switches combined with operational amplifiers.

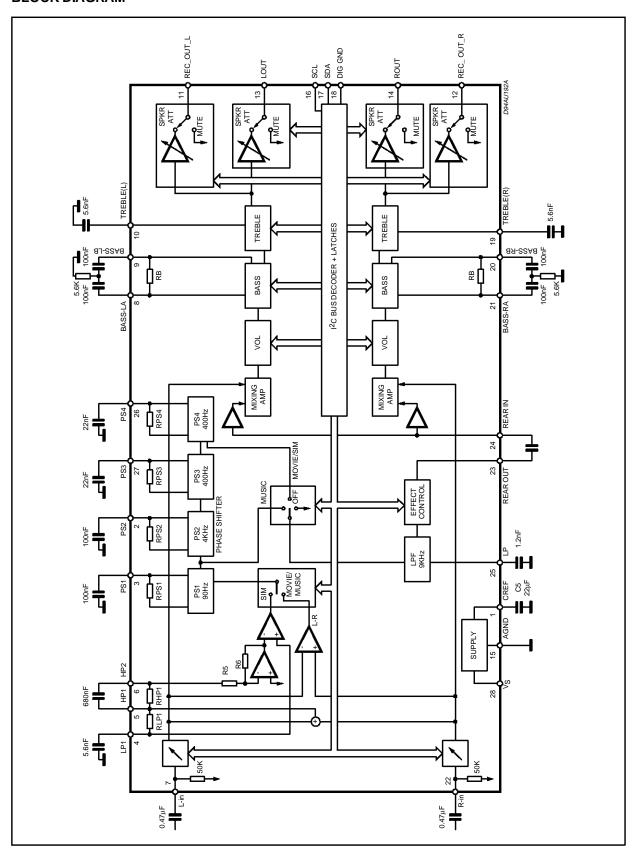
Thanks to the used BIPOLAR/CMOS Technology, Low Distortion, Low Noise and DC stepping are obtained.

#### **PIN CONNECTION**

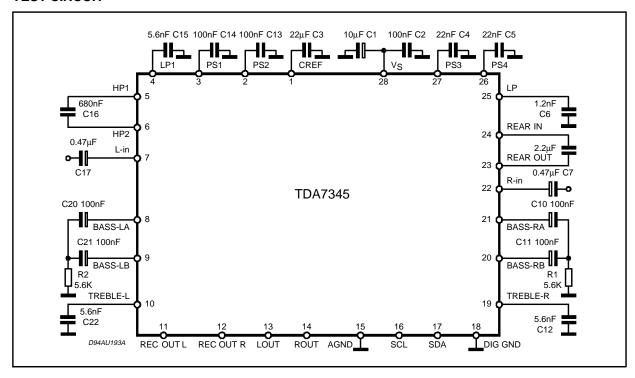


December 1994 1/18

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



#### **TEST CIRCUIT**



## THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
R <sub>th j-pins</sub>	Thermal Resistance Junction-pins Max.	85	°C/W

# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Operating Supply Voltage	11	<b>V</b>
T <sub>amb</sub>	Operating Ambient Temperature	-10 to 85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150	°C

## **QUICK REFERENCE DATA**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply Voltage	7	9	10.5	V
V <sub>CL</sub>	Max. input signal handling	2			Vrms
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion V = 1Vrms f = 1KHz		0.02	0.1	%
S/N	Signal to Noise Ratio V out = 1Vrms (made = OFF)		106		dB
Sc	Channel Separation f = 1KHz		70		dB
	Volume Control 1.25dB step	-78.75		0	dB
	Treble Control (2db step)	-14		+14	dB
	Bass Control (2db step)	-14		+14	dB
	Balance Control 1.25dB step REC-OUT L & R	-38.75		0	dB
	Balance Control 1.25dB step (Louт, Rouт)	-78.75		0	dB
	Mute Attenuation		90		dB



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (refer to the test circuit  $T_{amb}$  = 25°C,  $V_S$  = 9V,  $R_L$  = 10K $\Omega$ ,  $R_G$  = 600 $\Omega$ , all controls flat (G = 0),Effect Ctrl = -6dB, MODE = OFF; f = 1KHz unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
SUPPLY		•	•			
Vs	Supply Voltage		7	9	10.5	V
Is	Supply Current		20	25	35	mA
SVR	Ripple Rejection	Lch / Rch out, Mode = OFF	60	80		dB
INPUT STA	GE	•				
R <sub>II</sub>	Input Resistance		35	50	65	ΚΩ
V <sub>CL</sub>	Clipping Level	THD = 0.3%; Lin or Rin	2	2.5		Vrms
		THD = 0.3%; Rin + Lin (2)		3.0		Vrms
CRANGE	Control Range			19.68		dB
A <sub>VMIN</sub>	Min. Attenuation		-1	0	1	dB
A <sub>VMAX</sub>	Max. Attenuation		18.68	19.68	20.68	dB
A <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution		0.11	0.31	0.51	dB
V <sub>DC</sub>	DC Steps	adjacent att. step	-3	0	3	mV
VOLUME C	ONTROL					
CRANGE	Control Range		70	75		dB
A <sub>VMIN</sub>	Min. Attenuation		-1	0	1	dB
A <sub>VMAX</sub>	Max. Attenuation		70	75		dB
A <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution	Av = 0  to  -40dB	0.5	1.25	1.75	dB
E <sub>A</sub>	Attenuation Set Error	Av = 0  to  -20dB Av = -20  to  -60dB	-1.5 -3	0	1.5 2	dB dB
E <sub>T</sub>	Tracking Error				2	dB
V <sub>DC</sub>	DC Steps	adjacent attenuation steps	-3	0	3	mV
BASS CON	TROL (1)		•			
Gb	Control Range	Max. Boost/cut	<u>+</u> 11.5	<u>+</u> 14.0	<u>+</u> 16.0	dB
B <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution		1	2	3	dB
R <sub>B</sub>	Internal Feedback Resistance		32	44	56	ΚΩ
TREBLE CO	ONTROL (1)					
Gt	Control Range	Max. Boost/cut	<u>+</u> 13	<u>+</u> 14	<u>+</u> 15	dB
T <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution		1	2	3	dB
EFFECT CO	ONTROL	•				
CRANGE	Control Range		- 21		- 6	dB
S <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution		0.5	1	1.5	dB

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)

# SURROUND SOUND MATRIX

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
G <sub>OFF</sub>	In-phase Gain (OFF)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Mode OFF, Input signal of} \\ \text{1kHz, 1.4 V}_{\text{p-p}},  R_{\text{in}} \rightarrow R_{\text{out}} \\ \text{L}_{\text{in}} \rightarrow L_{\text{out}} \end{array}$	-1.5	0	1.5	dB
Dgoff	LR In-phase Gain Difference (OFF)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Mode OFF, Input signal of} \\ \text{1kHz, 1.4 V}_{\text{p-p}} \\ \text{(R}_{\text{in}} \rightarrow \text{R}_{\text{out}}), \text{(L}_{\text{in}} \rightarrow \text{L}_{\text{out}}) \end{array}$	-1.5	0	1.5	dB
G <sub>MOV1</sub>	In-phase Gain (Movie 1)	Movie mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ $R_{in} \rightarrow R_{out}$ , $L_{in} \rightarrow L_{out}$		7		dB
$G_{MOV2}$	In-phase Gain (Movie 2)	Movie mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ $R_{in} \rightarrow R_{out}$ , $L_{in} \rightarrow L_{out}$		8		dB
D <sub>GMOV</sub>	LR In-phase Gain Diffrence (Movie)		0		dB	
G <sub>MUS1</sub>	In-phase Gain (Music 1)		6		dB	
G <sub>MUS2</sub>	In-phase Gain (Music 2)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Music mode, Effect Ctrl} = \text{-6dB} \\ \text{Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 V}_{p\text{-}p} \\ R_{\text{in}} \rightarrow R_{\text{out}}, L_{\text{in}} \rightarrow L_{\text{out}} \end{array}$		7.5		dB
D <sub>GMU</sub> s	LR In-phase Gain Difference (Music)	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Music mode, Effect Ctrl} = \text{-6dB} \\ \text{Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 V}_{\text{p-p}} \\ (R_{\text{in}} \rightarrow R_{\text{out}}) - (L_{\text{in}} \rightarrow L_{\text{out}}) \end{array}$		0		dB
L <sub>MON1</sub>	Simulated L Output 1	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 250Hz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow L_{out}$		4.5		dB
L <sub>MON2</sub>	Simulated L Output 2	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow L_{out}$		- 4.0		dB
L <sub>МО</sub> N3	Simulated L Output 3	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 3.6kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow L_{out}$		7.0		dB
R <sub>MON1</sub>	Simulated R Output 1	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 250Hz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow R_{out}$		- 4.5		dB
R <sub>MON2</sub>	Simulated R Output 2	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 1kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow R_{out}$		3.8		dB
R <sub>MON3</sub>	Simulated R Output 3	Simulated Mode, Effect Ctrl = -6dB Input signal of 3.6kHz, 1.4 $V_{p-p}$ , $R_{in}$ and $L_{in} \rightarrow R_{out}$		- 20		dB
R <sub>LP1</sub>	Low Pass Filter Resistance		7.5	10	12.5	ΚΩ
R <sub>PS1</sub>	Phase Shifter 1 Resistance		13.5	17.95	22.5	kΩ
$R_{PS2}$	Phase Shifter 2 Resistance		0.30	0.40	0.50	ΚΩ
R <sub>PS3</sub>	Phase Shifter 3 Resistance		13.6	18.08	22.6	ΚΩ
R <sub>PS2</sub>	Phase Shifter 4 Resistance		13.6	18.08	22.6	ΚΩ
R <sub>HPI</sub>	High Pass Filter Resistance		45	60	75	ΚΩ
$R_{LPF}$	LP Pin Impedance		7.5	10	12.5	ΚΩ



# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
SPEAKER	ATTENUATORS (REC_OUT	_L, REC_OUT_R)	•			•
Crange	Control Range		35	37.5	40	dB
SSTEP	Step Resolution		0.5	1.25	1.75	dB
EA	Attenuation set error		-1.5		1.5	dB
A <sub>MUTE</sub>	Output Mute Attenuation		80	90		dB
V <sub>DC</sub>	DC Steps	adjacent att. steps	-3	0	3	mV
SPEAKER	ATTENUATORS (LOUT, RO	UT)		•	•	
C <sub>range</sub>	Control Range		70	75		dB
S <sub>STEP</sub>	Step Resolution	Av = 0  to  -40 dB	0.5	1.25	1.75	dB
EA	Attenuation set error	Av = 0 to 20dB	-1.5	0	1.5	dB
		Av = -20 to -60dB	-3	0	2	dB
V <sub>DC</sub>	DC Steps	adjacent att. steps	-3	0	3	mV
A <sub>MUTE</sub>	Output Mute Attenuation	, i	80	90		dB
	TPUTS (LOUT, ROUT, REC	_OUT_L,REC_OUT_R)				
V <sub>OCL</sub>	Clipping Level	d = 0.3%	2	2.5		Vrms
Rout	Output resistance		100	200	300	Ω
V <sub>OUT</sub>	DC Voltage Level		4.2	4.5	4.8	V
GENERAL	1					1
N <sub>O(OFF)</sub>	Output Noise (OFF)	B <sub>W</sub> = 20Hz to 20KHz Output LOUT, ROUT, Output: REC-OUT-L, REC-OUT-R		8 8	15 15	μVrms μVrms
N <sub>O(MOV)</sub>	Output Noise (Movie)	Mode =Movie , B <sub>W</sub> = 20Hz to 20KHz R <sub>out</sub> and L <sub>out</sub> measurement		30		μVrms
N <sub>O(MUS)</sub>	Output Noise (Music)	Mode = Music , B <sub>W</sub> = 20Hz to 20KHz, R <sub>out</sub> and L <sub>out</sub> measurement		30		μVrms
N <sub>O(MON)</sub>	Output Noise (Simulated)	Mode = Simulated, B <sub>W</sub> = 20Hz to 20KHz R <sub>out</sub> and L <sub>out</sub> measurement		30		μVrms
d	Distorsion	$Av = 0$ ; $V_{in} = 1Vrms$		0.02	0.1	%
Sc	Channel Separation		60	70		dB
BUS INPUT	ΓS		_			
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage				1	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	Input High Voltage		3			V
I <sub>IN</sub>	Input Current		-5		+5	μΑ
Vo	Output Voltage SDA Acknowledge	I <sub>O</sub> = 1.6mA		0.4	0.8	V

#### Note:

(Lin + Rin) peak • Avin 
$$< \frac{V_S}{2}$$

<sup>(1)</sup> Bass and Treble response: The center frequency and the resonance quality can be choosen by the external circuitry. A standard first order bass response can be realized by a standard feedback network.

<sup>(2)</sup> The peack voltage of the two input signals must be less then  $\frac{V_S}{2}$ :

## 1<sup>2</sup>C BUS INTERFACE

Data transmission from microprocessor to the TDA7345 and viceversa takes place through the 2 wires I<sup>2</sup>C BUS interface, consisting of the two lines SDA and SCL (pull-up resistors to positive supply voltage must be connected).

#### **Data Validity**

As shown in fig. 3, the data on the SDA line must be stable during the high period of the clock. The HIGH and LOW state of the data line can only change when the clock signal on the SCL line is LOW.

#### Start and Stop Conditions

As shown in fig.4 a start condition is a HIGH to LOW transition of the SDA line while SCL is HIGH. The stop condition is a LOW to HIGH transition of the SDA line while SCL is HIGH.

## Byte Format

Every byte transferred on the SDA line must contain 8 bits. Each byte must be followed by an ac-

knowledge bit. The MSB is transferred first.

#### Acknowledge

The master ( $\mu P$ ) puts a resistive HIGH level on the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse (see fig. 5). The peripheral (audioprocessor) that acknowledges has to pull-down (LOW) the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during this clock pulse.

The audioprocessor which has been addressed has to generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte, otherwise the SDA line remains at the HIGH level during the ninth clock pulse time. In this case the master transmitter can generate the STOP information in order to abort the transfer.

#### Transmission without Acknowledge

Avoiding to detect the acknowledge of the audio-processor, the  $\mu P$  can use a simpler transmission: simply it waits one clock without checking the slave acknowledging, and sends the new data.

This approach of course is less protected from misworking and decreases the noise immunity.

Figure 3: Data Validity on the I<sup>2</sup>CBUS

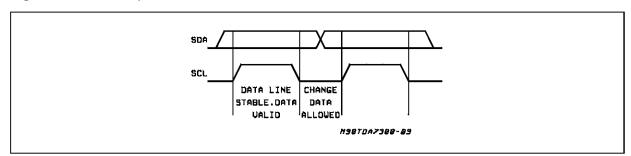


Figure 4: Timing Diagram of I<sup>2</sup>CBUS

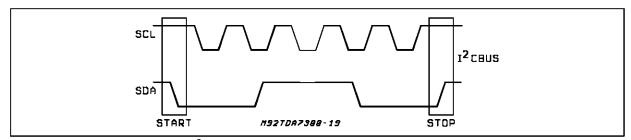
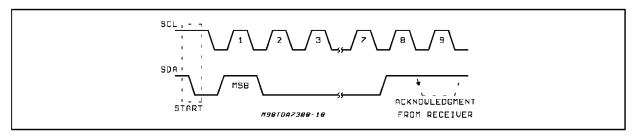


Figure 5: Acknowledge on the I<sup>2</sup>CBUS



#### **SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

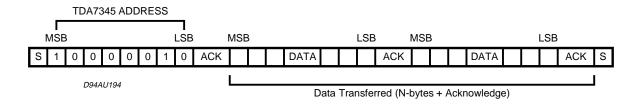
Interface Protocol

The interface protocol comprises:

- A start condition (s)
- A chip address byte, containing the TDA7345 address (the 8th bit of the byte must be 0).
   The TDA7345 must always acknowledge at

the end of each transmitted byte.

- A subaddress (function) bytes (identified by the MSB = 0)
- A sequence of dates and subaddresses (N bytes + achnowledge. The dates are identified by MSB = 1, subaddresses by MSB = 0)
- A stop condition (P)



ACK = Achnowledge

S = Start

P = Stop

#### **INTERFACE FEATURES**

- Due to the fact that the MSB is used to select if the byte transmitted is a subaddress (function) or a data (value), between a start and stop condition, is possible to receive, how many subaddresses and datas as wanted.
- The subaddress (function) is fixed until a new subaddress is transmitted, so the TDA7345 can receive how many data as wanted for the selected subaddress (without the need for a new start condition)
- If TDA7345 receives a subaddress with the LSB = 1 the incremental bus is selected, so it enters in a loop condition that means that every acknowledge will increase automatically the subaddress (function) and it receives the data related to the new subaddress.

chip address, a subaddress with the LSB = 0 (no incremental bus), N-datas (all these datas concern the subaddress selected), a new subaddress. N-data, a stop condition.

So it can receive in a single transmission how many subaddress are necessary, and for each subaddress how many data are necessary.

#### 2) INCREMENTAL BUS

TDA7345 receives a start condition, the correct chip address a subaddress with the LSB = 1 (incremental bus): now it is in a loop condition with an autoincrease of the subaddress.

The first data that it receives doesn't concern the subaddress sended but the next one, the second one concerns the subaddress sended plus two in the loop etc, and at the end it receives the stop condition.

In the pictures there are some examples:

S = start

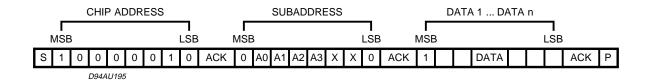
ACK = acknowledge

B = 1 incremental bus, B = 0 no incremental bus

P = stop

TDA7345 receives a start condition, the correct

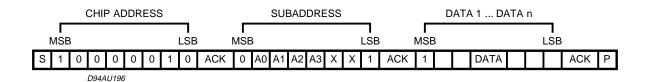
1) one subaddress, with n data concerning that subaddress (no incremental bus)



**EXAMPLES** 

1) NO INCREMENTAL BUS

2) one subaddress, (with incremental bus), with n data (data1 that concerns subaddress +1, data 2 that concerns subaddress + 2 etc.)



3) more subaddress with more data



## **DATA BYTES**

FUNCTION SELECTION FIRST BYTE (subaddress)

The first byte select the function, it is identified by the MSB = 0

MSB							LSB	SUBADDRESS
	A0	A1	A2	А3			В	
0	0	0	0	Х	Х	Х	В	VOLUME ATTENUATION & LOUDNESS
0	1	0	0	Х	Х	Х	В	SURROUND & OUT & EFFECT CONTROL
0	0	1	0	Х	Χ	Χ	В	BASS
0	1	1	0	Х	X	Χ	В	TREBLE
0	0	0	1	Х	Χ	Χ	В	REC-OUT-R
0	1	0	1	Х	X	Χ	В	REC-OUT-L
0	0	1	1	Х	X	Χ	В	Rout
0	1	1	1	0	X	Χ	В	Louт
0	1	1	1	1	Х	Х	В	INPUT STAGE CONTROL

B = 1 yes incremental bus;

B = 0 no incremental bus;

X = indifferent 0,1

# **VALUE SELECTION**

The second byte select the value, it is identified by the MSB = 1

			VOLUM	E ATTENU	JATION		
MSB						LSB	1.25 dB STEPS
1				0	0	0	0
1				0	0	1	-1.25
1				0	1	0	-2.50
1				0	1	1	-3.75
1				1	0	0	-5.00
1				1	0	1	-6.25
1				1	1	0	-7.50
1				1	1	1	-8.75
							10 dB STEPS
1	0	0	0				0
1	0	0	1				-10
1	0	1	0				-20
1	0	1	1				-30
1	1	0	0				-40
1	1	0	1				-50
1	1	1	0				-60
1	1	1	1				-70

				ATT SP	EAKER L	AND R		
MSB							LSB	1.25 dB STEPS
1					0	0	0	0
1					0	0	1	-1.25
1					0	1	0	-2.50
1					0	1	1	-3.75
1					1	0	0	-5.00
1					1	0	1	-6.25
1					1	1	0	-7.50
1					1	1	1	-8.75
								10 dB STEPS
1		0	0	0				0
1		0	0	1				-10
1		0	1	0				-20
1		0	1	1				-30
1		1	0	0				-40
1		1	0	1				-50
1		1	1	0				-60
1		1	1	1				-70
								MUTE
1	0							OFF
1	1							ON

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				ATT RE	C-OUT L	AND R		
MSB							LSB	1.25 dB STEPS
1	Х	Х			0	0	0	0
1	Х	Х			0	0	1	-1.25
1	Х	Х			0	1	0	-2.50
1	Х	Х			0	1	1	-3.75
1	Х	Х			1	0	0	-5.00
1	Х	Х			1	0	1	-6.25
1	Х	Х			1	1	0	-7.50
1	Х	Х			1	1	1	-8.75
								10 dB STEPS
1	Х	Х	0	0				0
1	Х	Х	0	1				-10
1	Х	Х	1	0				-20
1	Х	Х	1	1				-30
1	Х	Х	1	1	1	1	1	MUTE

				TRI	EBLE/ BAS	SS		
MSB							LSB	2 dB STEPS
1	Х	Х	Х	0	1	1	1	14
1	Х	Х	Х	0	1	1	0	12
1	Х	Х	Х	0	1	0	1	10
1	Х	Х	Х	0	1	0	0	8
1	Х	Х	Х	0	0	1	1	6
1	Х	Х	Х	0	0	1	0	4
1	Х	Х	Х	0	0	0	1	2
1	Х	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	0
1	Х	Х	Х	1	0	0	0	0
1	Х	Х	Х	1	0	0	1	-2
1	X	Х	Х	1	0	1	0	-4
1	Х	Х	Х	1	0	1	1	-6
1	Х	Х	Х	1	1	0	0	-8
1	Х	Х	Х	1	1	0	1	-10
1	Х	Х	Х	1	1	1	0	-12
1	Х	Х	Х	1	1	1	1	-14

# **TDA7345**

			SURR	OUND & C	UT & EFF	ECT CON	TROL	
MSB							LSB	SELECTION
			SELE	CTION				SURROUND
1						0	0	SIMULATED
1						0	1	MUSIC
1						1	0	MOVIE
1						1	1	OFF
			SELE	CTION				EFFECT CONTROL
1	0	0	0	0				-6
1	0	0	0	1				-7
1	0	0	1	0				-8
1	0	0	1	1				-9
1	0	1	0	0				-10
1	0	1	0	1				-11
1	0	1	1	0				-12
1	0	1	1	1				-13
1	1	0	0	0				-14
1	1	0	0	1				-15
1	1	0	1	0				-16
1	1	0	1	1				-17
1	1	1	0	0				-18
1	1	1	0	1				-19
1	1	1	1	0				-20
1	1	1	1	1				-21

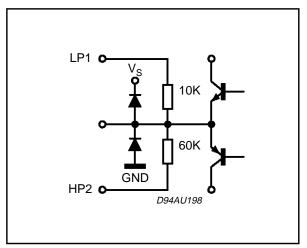
For example to select the music mode, out fix, effect control =-9dB:

10011101

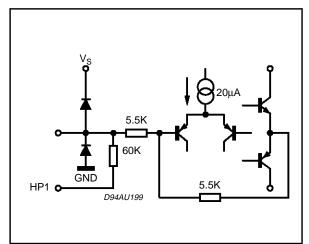
INPUT CONTROL RANGE (0 TO -19.68dB)									
MSB				LSB	0.3125 dB STEPS				
1	Х				0	0	0	0	
1	Xx				0	0	1	-0.3125	
1	Х				0	1	0	-0.625	
1	Х				0	1	1	-0.9375	
1	Х				1	0	0	-1.25	
1	Х				1	0	1	-1.5625	
1	Х				1	1	0	-1.875	
1	Х				1	1	1	-2.1875	
								2.5 dB STEPS	
1	Х	0	0	0				0	
1	Х	0	0	1				-2.5	
1	Х	0	1	0				-5.0	
1	Х	0	1	1				-7.5	
1	Х	1	0	0				-10	
1	Х	1	0	1				-12.5	
1	Х	1	1	0				-15	
1	Х	1	1	1				-17.5	

POWER ON RESET						
VOLUME ATTENUATION	MAX ATTENUATION,					
TREBLE	-14dB					
BASS	-14dB					
SURROUND + EFFECT CONTROL	OFF + MAX ATTENUATION					
ATT SPEAKER R	MUTE					
ATT SPEAKER L	MUTE					
ATT REC-OUT L	MUTE					
ATT REC-OUT R	MUTE					

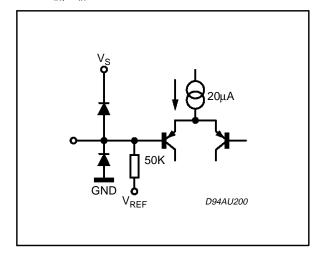
PIN: HP1



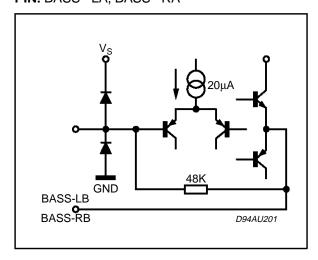
PIN: HP2



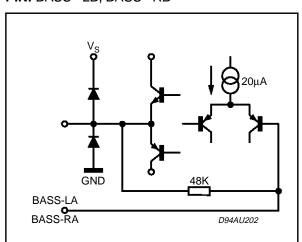
PIN:  $L_{in}$ ,  $R_{in}$ 



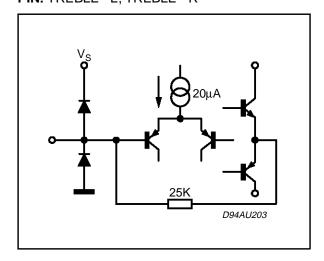
PIN: BASS - LA, BASS - RA



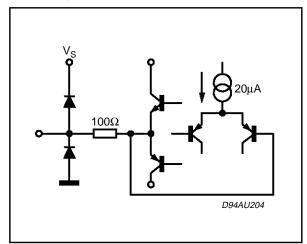
PIN: BASS - LB, BASS - RB



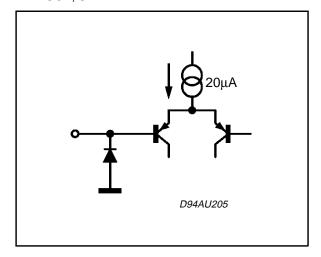
PIN: TREBLE - L, TREBLE - R



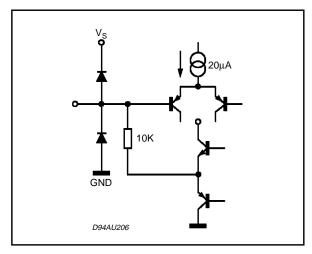
PIN: LOUT, ROUT, REC-OUT-1 REC-OUT-R



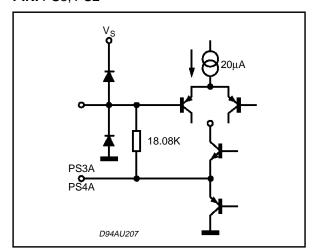
PIN: SCL, SDA



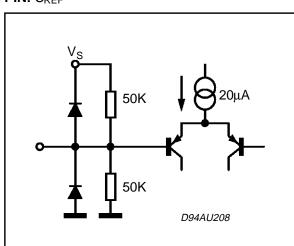
PIN: LP



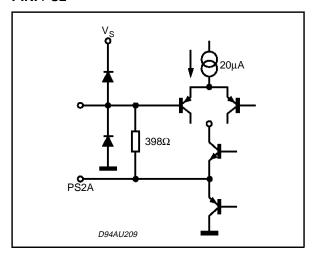
PIN: PS3, PS2



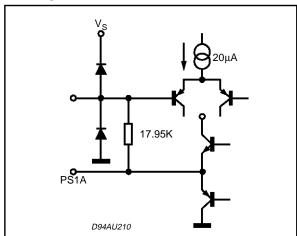
PIN: CREF



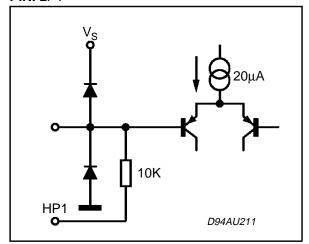
PIN: PS2



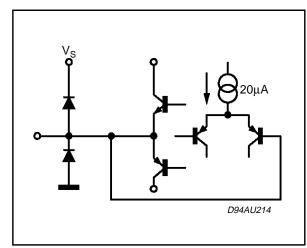
PIN: PS1



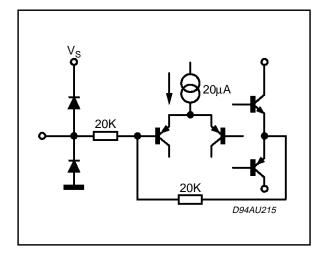
PIN: LP1



PIN: REAR OUT

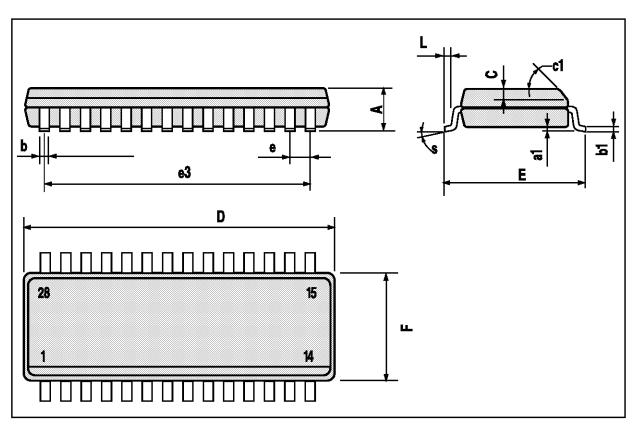


PIN: REAR IN



# **SO28 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA**

DIM.		mm		inch					
Dilvi.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.			
Α			2.65			0.104			
a1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012			
b	0.35		0.49	0.014		0.019			
b1	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013			
С		0.5			0.020				
c1	45° (typ.)								
D	17.7		18.1	0.697		0.713			
Е	10		10.65	0.394		0.419			
е		1.27			0.050				
e3		16.51			0.65				
F	7.4		7.6	0.291		0.299			
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050			
S	8° (max.)								



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